GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1021
ANSWERED ON:04.12.2015
Availability of Blood
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Health Organisation (WHO) report, India faces a blood shortage of approximately 3 million units, if so ,the details thereof indicating the estimated units of blood required and collected in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote blood donation and the number of blood donation camps organized during the said period along with the rules, framework and regulations for organizing the same, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch e-Blood Bank to create an integrated blood bank automation system and also launch any application to allow people to connect to various blood donors, hospitals and other agencies in emergency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether certain instances of black marketing of blood and operation of a number of unlicensed/illegal blood banks and blood storage centres have been reported in the country, if so, the details thereof during the above period, State/UTwise; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government for proper storage and optimum utilisation of stored blood in blood banks in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)
(a): No, there is no WHO report to this effect has been received by the Government.
(b): The Govt. seeks to promote voluntary blood donation through IEC campaigns. In addition, financial assistance is given to organisations for holding blood donation camps. Mobile

-2-
blood donation buses and blood transportation vans have been provided to all States to help in this effort.
The number of Blood donation camps during the said period are enclosed at Annexure I and all blood donation camps are organised as per the rules frame work and regulation under provision of Drug and cosmetic Act 1945 and rules there under and guidelines from NACO. An extract of the DCGI guidelines is at Annexure-II.
(c): The govt. has initiated the process of development and roll out of centralized e-Rakt Kosh application for blood banks and blood storage units to automate work flow and process citizen centric services related to blood banks.
The Govt. has enrolled all the licensed blood banks of the country on the National Health Portal where details including address, contact numbers etc are placed on public domain. A mobile application to locate the nearest blood banks is functional on android platform. This enables people to connect to blood banks and hospitals during emergency.
(d): Yes. Details as per information submitted by DCG(I) are at Annexure III.
(e): Policy of transfer for Blood from one blood bank to another has been approved so as to avoid wastage of surplus bloods in some blood banks, and mitigate scarcity of blood in other blood banks. Another policy decision has also been taken to allow for exchange of surplus plasma available with indigenous fractionators for fractionation and derivation of essential plasma derived medicine like human albumin and clotting factors.
Clinicians are also provided training on appropriate use of blood and blood components for optimal usages.
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Annexure-I
States 2014-15 2013-14 2012-13
Andhra Pradesh 4378 3557 4488
Telangana
Tamil Nadu 3401 3887 4784
Puducherry 137 163 165
Karnataka 2668 2876 3493
Kerala 1829 1706 1515
Maharashtra 11826 20839 19965
Mumbai 1800 1079
Goa 317 286 246

Gujarat 4441 7116 6866
Rajasthan 2125 2458 1717
Uttar Pradesh 1689 1514 1579
Madhya Pradesh 1745 1585 1502
Odisha 2954 2141 2136
Bihar 570 423 580
West Bengal 9920 9161 14115
Jharkhand 1060 831 858
Chattisgarh 439 333 369
Delhi 2410 1356 2197
Punjab 2030 1847 1960
Haryana 1768 1910 1331
Chandigarh 755 756 658
Uttaranchal 902 854 747
Himachal Pradesh 430 360 334
J&K 214 55 199
Andaman and Nicobar Islands 35 44 40
D & N 62 59 65
Daman and Diu 23 5 6
Assam 415 396 400
Manipur 75 72 53
Nagaland 57 52 85
Mizoram 357 436 456
Meghalaya 88 85 90
Arunachal Pradesh 36 27 30
Sikkim 24 35 63
Tripura 567 149 600
ALL INDIA 50009 68453 73692

Annexure II

Abstract of DCGI Guidelines for holding blood donation Camps

II. BLOOD DONATION CAMPS.

A blood donation camp may be organized by -

(a) a licensed designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre; or
(b) a licensed Government blood bank; or
(c) the Indian Red Cross Society ; or
(d) a licenced blood bank run by registered voluntary or charitable organizations recognized by State or Union Territory Blood Transfusion Council.

NOTE:
(i) "Designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre" shall be a centre approved and designated by a Blood Transfusion Council constituted by a State Government to collect, process and distribute blood and its components to cater to the needs of the region and that centre has also been licensed and approved by the Licensing Authority and Central Licence Approving Authority for the purpose.
(ii) The designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre. Government blood bank and Indian Red Cross Society shall intimate within a period of seven days, the venue where blood camp was held and details of group wise blood units collected in the said camp to the licensing Authority and Central Licence Approving Authority.

For holding a blood donation camp, the following requirements shall be fulfilled/complied with, namely:-

(A) PREMISES, PERSONNEL ETC.

(a) Premises under the blood donation camp shall have sufficient area and the location shall be hygienic so as to allow proper operation, maintenance and cleaning.
(b) All information regarding the personnel working, equipment used and facilities available at such a Camp shall be well documented and made available for inspection, if required, and ensuringâ€”
(i) continuous and uninterrupted electrical supply for equipment used in the Camp;
(ii) adequate lighting for all the required activities;
(iii) hand-washing facilities for staff;
(iv) reliable communication system to the central office of the
Controller/Organiser of the Camp;
(v) furniture and equipment arranged within the available place;
(vj) refreshment facilities for donors and staff;
(vii) facilities for medical examination of the donors;
(viii) proper disposal of waste.

(B) PERSONNEL FOR OUT-DOOR BLOOD DONATION CAMP:

To collect blood from 50 to 70 donors in about 3 hours or from 100 to 120 donors in 5 hours, the following requirements shall be fulfilled/complied with :-

(i) One Medical Officer and two nurses or phlebotomists for managing 6-8 donor tables;
(ii) two medico social workers;
(iii) three blood bank technicians;
(iv) two attendants;
(v) vehicle having a capacity to seat 8-10 persons, with provision for carriage of donation goods including facilities to conduct a blood donation camp.

(C) EQUIPMENTS :

1. BP apparatus.
2. Stethoscope.
3. Blood bags (single, double, triple, quadruple)
4. Donor questionnaire.
5. Weighing device for donors.
6. Weighing device for blood bags,
7. Artery forceps, scissors.
8. Stripper for blood tubing.
9. Bed sheets, blankets/matress.
10. Lancets, swab stick/tooth picks.
11. Glass slides.
12. Portable Hb meter/copper sulphate.
13. Test tube (big) and 12x100 mm (small)
14. Test tube stand.
15. Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti.AB, Antisera and Anti-D
16. Test tube sealer film.
17. Medicated adhesive tape.
18. Plastic waste basket
19. Donor cards and refreshment for donors.
20. Emergency medical kit
21. Insulated blood bag containers with provisions for storing between 2
degree centigrade to 10 degree centigrade.
22. Dielectric sealer or portable sealer
23. Needle destroyer (wherever necessary)

Annexure lll
State/ UT wise reply for Part (d) of Parliament Question No. 1021 dated 04.12.2015

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Submitted Reply
1.	* Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2.	* Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil
4.	* Bihar	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil
6.	NCT of Delhi	Nil
7.	Goa	Nil
8.	Gujarat	1. M/s Smt. RD Gardi Blood Bank, Jamnagar and 2. M/s Gujarat Blood Bank & Pathology, Vijapur, Mahsana Prosecution launched for unlicensed activities
9.	Haryana	Nil
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
11	Jammu & Kashmir	No instance of black marketing of blood has been reported, however, two blood banks, one in Sub District Hospital Sopore & another in Nursing Home, Sopore, Dist. Baramulla were found to be unlicensed. Show cause notice were issued & collection of blood was stopped with direction to apply for licence

12. Jharkhand Nil
13. Karnataka Nil
14. Kerala Nil
15 Lakshadweep Nil
16. * Madhya Pradesh Only one case of operation of unlicensed blood bank has been reported in the State for which prosecution has been launched before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Satna (MP) in Case No. 1235 dated 16.04.2013 against M/s MP Birla Hospital, PO- Birla Vikas, Satna (MP)
17 * Maharashtra Nil
18 Manipur Nil
19 Meghalaya Nil
20 Mizoram Nil
21 * Nagaland Nil
22 Orissa Nil
23 Punjab Nil
24 * Rajasthan Nil
25 Sikkim Nil
26 Tamil Nadu Nil
27 Telangana Total 4 cases of unlicensed blood banks reported in the year 2013, complaint filed in court.
1. M/s Rakshita Blood Bank, Hyderabad
2. M/s Vivekanand Environmental International Society
Social Service Blood Bank, Secunderabad
3. M/s Rudhira Voluntary Blood Bank, Khammam, TS
4. Indian Red Cross Society, Nalgonda
28 Tripura Nil
29 * Uttar Pradesh One unlicensed blood bank was found operating at Dist. Jaunpur in year 2011 -12. FIR lodged for illegal activities.
30 Uttarakhand Nil
31 West Bengal Nil
32 * UT of And. & Nicobar Nil
33 UT of Chandigarh Nil
34 * UT of Dadra & N Haveli Nil
35 UT of Daman & Diu Nil
36 Pondicherry Nil
* Data up to Feb-2015